

made by a process of melting and kneading the components into a resultant mixture.

Accordingly, components (A), component (B), and the oily ingredient are in a single-layered structure. No new matter is believed to be introduced by the amendment above.

### REMARKS

Claims 1-3 and 7-23 are pending in the present application. Favorable reconsideration is respectfully requested.

At the outset, Applicants thank Examiner Ghali for the brief courteous discussion of the present application held on July 25, 2003, and for indicating that the above amendment may further favorable prosecution of the present application in light of the following remarks.

The rejections of Claims 1-3 and 7-23 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over any of WO 97/32567 (WO'567) and/or USP 6,063,397 (U.S. '397) alone or in combination are believed to be obviated by the above amendment combined with the remarks below.

The claimed invention is a sheet for covering the skin or hair containing a thermoplastic resin, a medical ingredient, and an oily ingredient (see amended Claim 1) contained in a single-layered structure. The thermoplastic resin, a medical ingredient, and an oily ingredient are all defined within amended Claim 1 (see amended Claim 1, lines 1 to 19).

One feature of the present invention is that the claimed sheet has a modulus of from 1 to 2000 cN/10 mm when the sheet is stretched by 50% (see Claim 1, lines 20 to 21). The claimed sheet can act effectively on the sight of the skin or hair to which the sheet is applied by obtaining excellent conformity to the skin or hair (see page 12, lines 5-14, and the results reported in Tables 1-4 at pages 15-21 of the specification). As a result, the claimed sheet contacts the skin for an increased period of time, and can provide a comfortable sensation

throughout the duration of its use (see page 12, lines 5-14, and the results reported in Tables 1-4 at pages 15-21 of the specification). The claimed sheet can accomplish excellent conformity to the skin or hair due to the claimed modulus (see page 12, lines 5-14, and the results reported in Tables 1-4 at pages 15-21 of the specification). The excellent modulus is due, in part, to the addition of the oily ingredient to the thermoplastic resin, and the medical ingredient (see page 10, lines 12-26, of the specification). The claimed amounts of the claimed components are optimized in order to obtain the claimed modulus and the sheet's ultimate utility.

In direct contrast to the claimed sheet, WO'567 discloses a multilayered sheet pack. In fact, WO'567 discloses that the must contain a hydrophillic layer and a hydrophobic layer with a double layer structure (See page 7, line 20, to page 8, line 10.). Therefore, WO'567 expressly teaches away from having the claimed components in a single-layer. Accordingly, WO'567 fails to disclose or suggest the claimed invention.

U.S. '397 describes a disposable, single use personal care cleansing and conditioning product containing a polyolefin substrate, a conditioning agent, and a lathering surfactant (see column 2, lines 59-67). Nowhere in U.S. '397 can it be found that the product possesses the claimed oily ingredient or an increased conformity to the skin or hair; thereby increasing the time that the product contacts the skin and providing a comfortable sensation during its use. Further, U.S. '397 does not describe a composition containing a modulus of from 1 to 2000 cN/10 mm when the sheet is stretched by 50%.

The Office contends that one reading U.S. '397 would be motivated to optimize the components disclosed therein to obtain the claimed modulus of from 1 to 2000 cN/10 mm when the sheet is stretched by 50%. Applicants respectfully disagree on the basis that the main goal of U.S. '397 is to provide a singe-use cleansing product containing an essential

“lathering surfactant” (see column 4, lines 15-21). U.S. '397 specifically states that the “lathering surfactant is meant a surfactant, which when combined with water and mechanically agitated generates a foam or lather” (emphasis added). Accordingly, the product according to U.S. '397 is meant to be mechanically agitated, while the present invention is a sheet containing optimized amounts of the claimed components so as to possess a modulus of from 1 to 2000 cN/10 mm in order to conform to the skin for a duration of time.

Applicants respectfully submit that there exists no motivation within the disclosure of U.S. '397 to a product that requires “mechanical agitation” to modify such a product in order to to have a modulus of from 1 to 2000 cN/10 mm so as to conform to the skin or hair for a duration of time. In fact, a product requiring “mechanical agitation” as disclosed by U.S. '397 can not possibly be meant to have a modulus of from 1 to 2000 cN/10 mm to conform to the skin or hair and remain there stationary for a duration of time. In opposite, one reading U.S. '397 would be motivated away from the claimed sheet because one would be motivated to increase the ability of U.S. '397's product to be mechanically agitated readily, thereby reducing its modulus so that it does not conform to the skin or hair and remain there stationary for a duration of time. By doing, one could achieve the maximum mechanical agitation, increasing the lathering effect of the lathering surfactant that is taught to be required in U.S. '397's product. Accordingly, one would be motivated away from the claimed invention because U.S. '397 actually teaches away from a sheet having increased capability to conform to the skin by having the claimed modulus of from 1 to 2000 cN/10 mm which is achieved by the claimed optimized amounts of the claimed components therein.

In light of the above and the apparent absence of motivation found either of WO'567 or U.S. '397, it appears as if the only reasonable alternative would be for the Office to rely on the disclosure of the present invention in order to supply motivation to alter the inventions

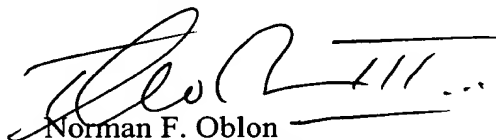
disclosed by WO'567 or U.S. '397 towards the claimed invention. This is clearly improper according to a recent decision by the U.S. Federal Courts in In re Lee (61 USPQ2d 1430 (CA FC 2002)). The Lee Court indicates that the Office must provide specific motivation, hint, or suggestion, found in the references relied upon to support a *prima facie* case of obviousness. In the present case, the Office relies on the present specification for motivation to modify the products of WO'567 or U.S. '397 to the claimed sheet containing a thermoplastic resin, a medical ingredient, and an oily ingredient in a single-layered structure and having a modulus of from 1 to 2000 cN/10 mm when the sheet is stretched by 50%, which is clearly forbidden according to the Lee Court. A copy of the decision in In re Lee is enclosed for the Office's convenience. In light of this decision, Applicants respectfully request the Office not to use the present specification to find motivation that is not present in the disparate disclosure of the reference discussed herein.

In direct contrast to any of the above references alone or in any combination, the claimed invention is directed to a sheet containing a thermoplastic resin, a medical ingredient, and an oily ingredient contained in a single-layered structure and having a modulus of from 1 to 2000 cN/10 mm when the sheet is stretched by 50%. The claimed modulus of the sheet results in a sheet having excellent conformity to the skin or hair. Therefore, WO'567 or U.S. '397 alone or in any combination fail to describe or suggest the claimed sheet which contains from 0.1 to 100 parts by weight of a thermoplastic resin, from 0.01 to 200 parts by weight of a medical ingredient, an oily ingredient, in a single layer and a modulus of from 1 to 2000 cN/10 mm when the sheet is stretched by 50%. Accordingly, any of WO'567 or U.S. '397 alone or in any combination fail to disclose or suggest the claimed sheet, and withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Applicants respectfully submit that the present application is now in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration is respectfully requested. Should anything further be required to place the application in condition for allowance, the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned by telephone.

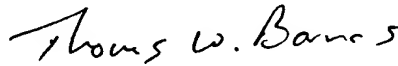
Respectfully submitted,

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**Marked-Up Copy**  
Serial No: 09/623,485  
Amendment Filed on:  
HEREWITH

IN THE SPECIFICATION

At page 1, after the title, prior to any other text on the next line, please insert the following paragraph.

--This application is a 371 of PCT/JP99/00660, filed February 16, 1999.--

IN THE CLAIMS

--1. (Thrice Amended) A sheet for covering the skin or hair comprising 100 parts by weight of at least one thermoplastic resin (A) selected from the group consisting of low-density polyethylene, high-density polyethylene, linear low-density polyethylene, very-low-density polyethylene, polypropylene, polybutene, poly-4-methylpentene-1, ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer, ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer, ethylene-methyl methacrylate copolymer, ethylene- $\alpha$ -olefin copolymer, 6-Nylon, 66-Nylon, polyethylene terephthalate, polybutylene terephthalate, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinylidene chloride, polystyrene, polyvinyl acetate, polyacrylonitrile, polycarbonate, and polyacrylate;

0.01 to 200 parts by weight of at least one medical ingredient (B) acting on the skin or hair selected from the group consisting of a moisturizer, a whitening agent, a UV absorber, a slimming agent, a circulation promoter, an astringent, an anti-inflammatory agent, a wrinkle-

formation preventive agent, an ameliorating agent, a cooling agent, a warming agent, a hair remover, a hair growing agent, a hair-growth regulating agent, and a hair nourishing agent; and

at least one oily ingredient selected from the group consisting of a natural fat, natural oil, hydrogenated oil, glyceride derivative obtained from hydrogenation of natural fat, glyceride derivative obtained from hydrogenation of natural oil, higher fatty acid, higher alcohol, ester derivative of higher alcohol, ester derivative formed of higher fatty acid, glycerin, polyglycerin, monoester, diester, and hydrocarbon;

wherein said at least one thermoplastic resin (A), at least one medical ingredient (B), and at least one oily ingredient are incorporated in a single layered structure and said sheet comprises a modulus of from 1 to 2000 cN/10 mm when the sheet is stretched by 50%.



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In re Lee, 61 USPQ2d 1430 (CA FC 2002)

**61 USPQ2D 1430**

**In re Lee**

**U.S. Court of Appeals Federal Circuit**

**No. 00-1158**

**Decided January 18, 2002**

### **Headnotes**

#### **PATENTS**

**[1] Practice and procedure in Patent and Trademark Office —Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences — In general (§110.1101)**

**Patentability/Validity — Obviousness — Combining references (§115.0905)**

**Patentability/Validity — Obviousness — Evidence of (§115.0906)**

Rejection of patent application for obviousness under 35 U.S.C. §103 must be based on evidence comprehended by language of that section, and search for and analysis of prior art includes evidence relevant to finding of whether there is teaching, motivation, or suggestion to select and combine references relied on as evidence of obviousness; factual inquiry whether to combine references must be thorough and searching, based on objective evidence of record, and Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences must explain reasons why one of ordinary skill in art would have been motivated to select references and to combine them to render claimed invention obvious.



**[2] Patentability/Validity — Obviousness — Combining references (§115.0905)**

**JUDICIAL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE**

**Procedure — Judicial review — Standard of review — Patents (§410.4607.09)**

Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences improperly relied upon “common knowledge and common sense” of person of ordinary skill in art to find invention of patent application obvious over combination of two prior art references, since factual question of motivation to select and combine references is material to patentability, and could not be resolved on subjective belief and unknown authority, since deferential review of agency decisions under Administrative Procedure Act reinforces obligation of board to develop evidentiary basis for its findings, since board's rejection of need for any specific hint or suggestion in particular reference to support combination constituted omission of relevant factor required by precedent, and thus was both legal error and arbitrary agency action, since board's findings must extend to all material facts and be documented on record, and since “common knowledge and common sense” are not specialized knowledge and expertise of agency contemplated by APA, and may not be substituted for evidence, although they may be applied to analysis of evidence.

**PATENTS**

**[3] Practice and procedure in Patent and Trademark Office — Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences — In general (§110.1101)**

**Patentability/Validity — Obviousness — Evidence of (§115.0906)**

**JUDICIAL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE**

**Procedure — Judicial review — Standard of review — Patents (§410.4607.09)**

Patent examiners and Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences, in relying on what they assert to be general knowledge to negate patentability on ground of obviousness, must articulate that knowledge and place it on record, since examiners and board are presumed

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to act from viewpoint of person of ordinary skill in art in finding relevant facts, assessing significance of prior art, and making ultimate determination of obviousness issue; failure to do so is not consistent with either effective administrative procedure or effective judicial review, and

board cannot rely on conclusory statements when dealing with particular combinations of prior art and specific claims, but must set forth rationale on which it relies.

**[4] Procedure — Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (§410.03)**

**Procedure — Judicial review — Standard of review — Patents (§410.4607.09)**

U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit will not consider proposed alternative grounds for affirming decision of Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences rejecting patent application for obviousness, since alternative grounds were made at oral argument and constitute post hoc rationalization for agency action, consideration of which would deprive aggrieved party of fair opportunity to support its position.

**Case History and Disposition**

Appeal from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences.

Patent application of Sang-Su Lee, serial no. 07/631,210, directed to method of automatically displaying functions of video display device and demonstrating how to select and adjust functions to facilitate user response. Applicant appeals from decision upholding rejection of all claims for obviousness, and from reaffirmation of that decision on reconsideration. Reversed and remanded.

**Attorneys:**

Richard H. Stern and Robert E. Bushnell, Washington, D.C., for Sang Su Lee.

Sidney O. Johnson Jr., associate solicitor, John M. Whealan, solicitor, and Raymond T. Chen, Maximilian R. Peterson, and Mark Nagumo, associate solicitors, Arlington, Va., for Director of U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

**Judge:**

Before Newman, Clevenger, and Dyk, circuit judges.

**Opinion Text**

**Opinion By:**

Newman, J.

Sang-Su Lee appeals the decision of the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, rejecting all of the claims of Lee's patent application Serial No. 07/631,210 entitled "Self-Diagnosis and Sequential-Display Method of Every

Function.” We vacate the Board's decision for failure to meet the adjudicative standards for review under the Administrative Procedure Act, and remand for further proceedings.

### *The Prosecution Record*

Mr. Lee's patent application is directed to a method of automatically displaying the functions of a video display device and demonstrating how to select and adjust the functions in order to facilitate response by the user. The display and demonstration are achieved using computer-managed electronics, including pulse-width modulation and auto-fine-tuning pulses, in accordance with procedures described in the specification. Claim 10 is representative:

10. A method for automatically displaying functions of a video display device, comprising:  
determining if a demonstration mode is selected;  
if said demonstration mode is selected, automatically entering a picture adjustment mode having a picture menu screen displaying a list of a plurality of picture functions; and  
automatically demonstrating selection and adjustment of individual ones of said plurality of picture functions. The examiner rejected the claims on the ground of obviousness, citing the combination of two references: United States Patent No. 4,626,892 to Nortrup, and the Thunderchopper Helicopter Operations Handbook for a video game. The Nortrup reference describes a television set having a menu display by which the user can adjust various picture and audio functions; however, the Nortrup display does not include a demonstration of how to adjust the functions. The Thunderchopper Handbook describes the Thunderchopper game's video display as having a “demonstration mode” showing how to play the game; however, the Thunderchopper Handbook makes no mention of the adjustment of picture or audio functions. The examiner held that it

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would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill to combine the teachings of these references to produce the Lee system.

Lee appealed to the Board, arguing that the Thunderchopper Handbook simply explained how to play the Thunderchopper game, and that the prior art provided no teaching or motivation or suggestion to combine this reference with Nortrup, or that such combination would produce the Lee invention. The Board held that it was not necessary to present a source of a teaching, suggestion, or motivation to combine these references or their teachings. The Board stated:

The conclusion of obviousness may be made from common knowledge and common sense of a person of ordinary skill in the art without any specific hint or suggestion in a particular reference. Board op. at 7. The Board did not explain the “common knowledge and common sense” on which it relied for its conclusion that “the combined teachings of Nortrup and Thunderchopper would have suggested the claimed invention to those of ordinary skill in the art.”

Lee filed a request for reconsideration, to which the Board responded after five years. The

Board reaffirmed its decision, stating that the Thunderchopper Handbook was “analogous art” because it was “from the same field of endeavor” as the Lee invention, and that the field of video games was “reasonably pertinent” to the problem of adjusting display functions because the Thunderchopper Handbook showed video demonstrations of the “features” of the game. On the matter of motivation to combine the Nortrup and Thunderchopper references, the Board stated that “we maintain the position that we stated in our prior decision” and that the Examiner's Answer provided “a well reasoned discussion of why there is sufficient motivation to combine the references.” The Board did not state the examiner's reasoning, and review of the Examiner's Answer reveals that the examiner merely stated that both the Nortrup function menu and the Thunderchopper demonstration mode are program features and that the Thunderchopper mode “is user-friendly” and it functions as a tutorial, and that it would have been obvious to combine them.

Lee had pressed the examiner during prosecution for some teaching, suggestion, or motivation in the prior art to select and combine the references that were relied on to show obviousness. The Examiner's Answer before the Board, plus a Supplemental Answer, stated that the combination of Thunderchopper with Nortrup “would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art since the demonstration mode is just a programmable feature which can be used in many different device[s] for providing automatic introduction by adding the proper programming software,” and that “another motivation would be that the automatic demonstration mode is user friendly and it functions as a tutorial.” The Board adopted the examiner's answer, stating “the examiner has provided a well reasoned discussion of these references and how the combination of these references meets the claim limitations.” However, perhaps recognizing that the examiner had provided insufficient justification to support combining the Nortrup and Thunderchopper references, the Board held, as stated *supra*, that a “specific hint or suggestion” of motivation to combine was not required.

This appeal followed.

### *Judicial Review*

Tribunals of the PTO are governed by the Administrative Procedure Act, and their rulings receive the same judicial deference as do tribunals of other administrative agencies. *Dickinson v. Zurko*, 527 U.S. 150, 50 USPQ2d 1930 (1999). Thus on appeal we review a PTO Board's findings and conclusions in accordance with the following criteria:

5 U.S.C. §706(2) The reviewing court shall—

(2) hold unlawful and set aside agency actions, findings, and conclusions found to be—  
(A) arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law;

\* \* \* \*

(E) unsupported by substantial evidence in a case subject to sections 556 and 557 of this title or otherwise reviewed on the record of an agency hearing provided by statute;

For judicial review to be meaningfully achieved within these strictures, the agency tribunal

must present a full and reasoned explanation of its decision. The agency tribunal

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must set forth its findings and the grounds thereof, as supported by the agency record, and explain its application of the law to the found facts. The Court has often explained:

The Administrative Procedure Act, which governs the proceedings of administrative agencies and related judicial review, establishes a scheme of “reasoned decisionmaking.” Not only must an agency's decreed result be within the scope of its lawful authority, but the process by which it reaches that result must be logical and rational. *Allentown Mack Sales and Service, Inc. v. National Labor Relations Bd.*, 522 U.S. 359, 374 (1998) (citation omitted). This standard requires that the agency not only have reached a sound decision, but have articulated the reasons for that decision. The reviewing court is thus enabled to perform meaningful review within the strictures of the APA, for the court will have a basis on which to determine “whether the decision was based on the relevant factors and whether there has been a clear error of judgment.” *Citizens to Preserve Overton Park v. Volpe*, 401 U.S. 402, 416 (1971). Judicial review of a Board decision denying an application for patent is thus founded on the obligation of the agency to make the necessary findings and to provide an administrative record showing the evidence on which the findings are based, accompanied by the agency's reasoning in reaching its conclusions. *See In re Zurko*, 258 F.3d 1379, 1386, 59 USPQ2d 1693, 1697 (Fed. Cir. 2001) (review is on the administrative record); *In re Gartside*, 203 F.3d 1305, 1314, 53 USPQ2d 1769, 1774 (Fed. Cir. 2000) (Board decision “must be justified within the four corners of the record”).

[1] As applied to the determination of patentability *vel non* when the issue is obviousness, “it is fundamental that rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103 must be based on evidence comprehended by the language of that section.” *In re Grasselli*, 713 F.2d 731, 739, 218 USPQ 769, 775 (Fed. Cir. 1983). The essential factual evidence on the issue of obviousness is set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 17-18, 148 USPQ 459, 467 (1966) and extensive ensuing precedent. The patent examination process centers on prior art and the analysis thereof. When patentability turns on the question of obviousness, the search for and analysis of the prior art includes evidence relevant to the finding of whether there is a teaching, motivation, or suggestion to select and combine the references relied on as evidence of obviousness. *See, e.g., McGinley v. Franklin Sports, Inc.*, 262 F.3d 1339, 1351-52, 60 USPQ2d 1001, 1008 (Fed. Cir. 2001) (“the central question is whether there is reason to combine [the] references,” a question of fact drawing on the *Graham* factors).

“The factual inquiry whether to combine references must be thorough and searching.” *Id.* It must be based on objective evidence of record. This precedent has been reinforced in myriad decisions, and cannot be dispensed with. *See, e.g., Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp. v. Philip Morris Inc.*, 229 F.3d 1120, 1124-25, 56 USPQ2d 1456, 1459 (Fed. Cir. 2000) (“a showing of a

suggestion, teaching, or motivation to combine the prior art references is an 'essential component of an obviousness holding') (quoting *C.R. Bard, Inc., v. M3 Systems, Inc.*, 157 F.3d 1340, 1352, 48 USPQ2d 1225, 1232(Fed. Cir. 1998)); *In re Dembiczak*, 175 F.3d 994, 999, 50 USPQ2d 1614, 1617(Fed. Cir. 1999) ("Our case law makes clear that the best defense against the subtle but powerful attraction of a hindsight-based obviousness analysis is rigorous application of the requirement for a showing of the teaching or motivation to combine prior art references."); *In re Dance*, 160 F.3d 1339, 1343, 48 USPQ2d 1635, 1637(Fed. Cir. 1998) (there must be some motivation, suggestion, or teaching of the desirability of making the specific combination that was made by the applicant); *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 1075, 5 USPQ2d 1596, 1600(Fed. Cir. 1988) ("teachings of references can be combined *only* if there is some suggestion or incentive to do so.") (emphasis in original) (quoting *ACS Hosp. Sys., Inc. v. Montefiore Hosp.*, 732 F.2d 1572, 1577, 221 USPQ 929, 933(Fed. Cir. 1984)).

The need for specificity pervades this authority. See, e.g., *In re Kotzab*, 217 F.3d 1365, 1371, 55 USPQ2d 1313, 1317(Fed. Cir. 2000) ("particular findings must be made as to the reason the skilled artisan, with no knowledge of the claimed invention, would have selected these components for combination in the manner claimed"); *In re Rouffet*, 149 F.3d 1350, 1359, 47 USPQ2d 1453, 1459(Fed. Cir. 1998) ("even when the level of skill in the art is high, the Board must identify specifically the principle, known to one of ordinary skill, that suggests the claimed combination.

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In other words, the Board must explain the reasons one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to select the references and to combine them to render the claimed invention obvious."); *In re Fritch*, 972 F.2d 1260, 1265, 23 USPQ2d 1780, 1783(Fed. Cir. 1992) (the examiner can satisfy the burden of showing obviousness of the combination "only by showing some objective teaching in the prior art or that knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art would lead that individual to combine the relevant teachings of the references").

[2] With respect to Lee's application, neither the examiner nor the Board adequately supported the selection and combination of the Nortrup and Thunderchopper references to render obvious that which Lee described. The examiner's conclusory statements that "the demonstration mode is just a programmable feature which can be used in many different device[s] for providing automatic introduction by adding the proper programming software" and that "another motivation would be that the automatic demonstration mode is user friendly and it functions as a tutorial" do not adequately address the issue of motivation to combine. This factual question of motivation is material to patentability, and could not be resolved on subjective belief and unknown authority. It is improper, in determining whether a person of ordinary skill would have been led to this combination of references, simply to "[use] that which the inventor taught against

its teacher." *W.L. Gore v. Garlock, Inc.*, 721 F.2d 1540, 1553, 220 USPQ 303, 312-13 (Fed. Cir. 1983). Thus the Board must not only assure that the requisite findings are made, based on evidence of record, but must also explain the reasoning by which the findings are deemed to support the agency's conclusion.

Deferential judicial review under the Administrative Procedure Act does not relieve the agency of its obligation to develop an evidentiary basis for its findings. To the contrary, the Administrative Procedure Act reinforces this obligation. *See, e.g., Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Ass'n v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Ins. Co.*, 463 U.S. 29, 43 (1983) ("the agency must examine the relevant data and articulate a satisfactory explanation for its action including a 'rational connection between the facts found and the choice made.'") (quoting *Burlington Truck Lines v. United States*, 371 U.S. 156, 168 (1962)); *Securities & Exchange Comm'n v. Chenery Corp.*, 318 U.S. 80, 94 (1943) ("The orderly function of the process of review requires that the grounds upon which the administrative agency acted are clearly disclosed and adequately sustained.").

In its decision on Lee's patent application, the Board rejected the need for "any specific hint or suggestion in a particular reference" to support the combination of the Nortrup and Thunderchopper references. Omission of a relevant factor required by precedent is both legal error and arbitrary agency action. *See Motor Vehicle Manufacturers*, 463 U.S. at 43 ("an agency rule would be arbitrary and capricious if the agency ... entirely failed to consider an important aspect of the problem"); *Mullins v. Department of Energy*, 50 F.3d 990, 992 (Fed. Cir. 1995) ("It is well established that agencies have a duty to provide reviewing courts with a sufficient explanation for their decisions so that those decisions may be judged against the relevant statutory standards, and that failure to provide such an explanation is grounds for striking down the action."). As discussed in *National Labor Relations Bd. v. Ashkenazy Property Mgt. Corp.*, 817 F.2d 74, 75 (9th Cir. 1987), an agency is "not free to refuse to follow circuit precedent."

The foundation of the principle of judicial deference to the rulings of agency tribunals is that the tribunal has specialized knowledge and expertise, such that when reasoned findings are made, a reviewing court may confidently defer to the agency's application of its knowledge in its area of expertise. Reasoned findings are critical to the performance of agency functions and judicial reliance on agency competence. *See Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. v. Aberdeen & Rockfish R. R. Co.*, 393 U.S. 87, 91-92 (1968) (absent reasoned findings based on substantial evidence effective review would become lost "in the haze of so-called expertise"). The "common knowledge and common sense" on which the Board relied in rejecting Lee's application are not the specialized knowledge and expertise contemplated by the Administrative Procedure Act. Conclusory statements such as those here provided do not fulfill the agency's obligation. This court explained in *Zurko*, 258 F.3d at 1385, 59 USPQ2d at 1697, that "deficiencies of the cited references cannot be remedied by

the Board's general conclusions about what is 'basic knowledge' or 'common sense.'" The Board's findings must extend to all material facts and must be documented on the record, lest the "haze of so-called expertise" acquire insulation from accountability. "Common knowledge and common sense," even if assumed to derive from the agency's expertise, do not substitute for authority when the law requires authority. See *Allentown Mack*, 522 U.S. at 376 ("Because reasoned decisionmaking demands it, and because the systemic consequences of any other approach are unacceptable, the Board must be required to apply in fact the clearly understood legal standards that it enunciates in principle ....")

The case on which the Board relies for its departure from precedent, *In re Bozek*, 416 F.2d 1385, 163 USPQ 545 (CCPA 1969), indeed mentions "common knowledge and common sense," the CCPA stating that the phrase was used by the Solicitor to support the Board's conclusion of obviousness based on evidence in the prior art. *Bozek* did not hold that common knowledge and common sense are a substitute for evidence, but only that they may be applied to analysis of the evidence. *Bozek* did not hold that objective analysis, proper authority, and reasoned findings can be omitted from Board decisions. Nor does *Bozek*, after thirty-two years of isolation, outweigh the dozens of rulings of the Federal Circuit and the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals that determination of patentability must be based on evidence. This court has remarked, in *Smiths Industries Medical Systems, Inc. v. Vital Signs, Inc.*, 183 F.3d 1347, 1356, 51 USPQ2d 1415, 1421 (Fed. Cir. 1999), that *Bozek's* reference to common knowledge "does not in and of itself make it so" absent evidence of such knowledge.

[3] The determination of patentability on the ground of unobviousness is ultimately one of judgment. In furtherance of the judgmental process, the patent examination procedure serves both to find, and to place on the official record, that which has been considered with respect to patentability. The patent examiner and the Board are deemed to have experience in the field of the invention; however, this experience, insofar as applied to the determination of patentability, must be applied from the viewpoint of "the person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains," the words of section 103. In finding the relevant facts, in assessing the significance of the prior art, and in making the ultimate determination of the issue of obviousness, the examiner and the Board are presumed to act from this viewpoint. Thus when they rely on what they assert to be general knowledge to negate patentability, that knowledge must be articulated and placed on the record. The failure to do so is not consistent with either effective administrative procedure or effective judicial review. The board cannot rely on conclusory statements when dealing with particular combinations of prior art and specific claims, but must set forth the rationale on which it relies.

### *Alternative Grounds*

[4] At oral argument the PTO Solicitor proposed alternative grounds on which this court might



affirm the Board's decision. However, as stated in *Burlington Truck Lines, Inc. v. United States*, 371 U.S. 156, 168 (1962), "courts may not accept appellate counsel's *post hoc* rationalization for agency action." Consideration by the appellate tribunal of new agency justifications deprives the aggrieved party of a fair opportunity to support its position; thus review of an administrative decision must be made on the grounds relied on by the agency. "If those grounds are inadequate or improper, the court is powerless to affirm the administrative action by substituting what it considers to be a more adequate or proper basis." *Securities & Exchange Comm'n v. Chenery Corp.*, 332 U.S. 194, 196 (1947). As reiterated in *Federal Election Comm'n v. Akins*, 524 U.S. 11, 25 (1998), "If a reviewing court agrees that the agency misinterpreted the law, it will set aside the agency's action and remand the case — even though the agency (like a new jury after a mistrial) might later, in the exercise of its lawful discretion, reach the same result for a different reason." Thus we decline to consider alternative grounds that might support the Board's decision.

**Further Proceedings**

Sound administrative procedure requires that the agency apply the law in accordance with statute and precedent. The agency tribunal must make findings of relevant facts, and present its reasoning in sufficient detail that the court may conduct meaningful review of the agency action. In *Radio-Television News Directors Ass'n v. FCC*, 184 F.3d 872 (D.C.

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Cir. 1999) the court discussed the "fine line between agency reasoning that is 'so crippled as to be unlawful' and action that is potentially lawful but insufficiently or inappropriately explained," quoting from *Checkosky v. Securities & Exch. Comm'n*, 23 F.3d 452, 464 (D.C. Cir. 1994); the court explained that "[i]n the former circumstance, the court's practice is to vacate the agency's order, while in the latter the court frequently remands for further explanation (including discussion of the relevant factors and precedents) while withholding judgment on the lawfulness of the agency's proposed action." *Id.* at 888. In this case the Board's analysis of the Lee invention does not comport with either the legal requirements for determination of obviousness or with the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act that the agency tribunal set forth the findings and explanations needed for "reasoned decisionmaking." Remand for these purposes is required. See *Overton Park*, 401 U.S. at 420-221 (remanding for further proceedings appropriate to the administrative process).

VACATED AND REMANDED

### Footnotes

1 *Ex parte Lee*, No. 1994-1989 (Bd. Pat. App. & Int. Aug. 30, 1994; on reconsid'n Sept. 29, 1999).

**- End of Case -  
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